Hon. Secretary of State.

Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.

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MISSION *to* PANAMA.

Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate of the U. S. averse to the Mission to Panama, submitted 16th March, 1826.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

The Committee, having thus examined the several subjects of proposed discussion stated or alluded to by each of the ministers of the new States of America, as matters of deliberation at the contemplated Congress, will now proceed to the investigation of others not mentioned or referred to by any of them, but exhibited in the message of the President.

The Committee see nothing in the documents to them referred, to prove that the States who originated the project of this Congress, and settled the subjects proper for its deliberation, and who most probably have already adjusted "the preliminary rules of that assembly," will admit, as fit matters of discussion, any other than those which they themselves have so previously announced. Should this be the case, the degraded position which the United States must then occupy at the Congress must be apparent to all. Without adverting further, however, at this time, to this consideration, the Committee will enter into the examination of the several topics suggested by the President, as though the discussion of them was a matter settled and already agreed.

The first of these subjects stated by the President, is, "the establishment of principles of a liberal commercial intercourse." The motives for desiring this are stated to be, that "the Southern American nations, in their intercourse with the United States, have some-times manifested dispositions to reserve a right of granting special favors and privileges to the Spanish nation, at the price of their recognition; at others, they have actually established duties and impositions, operating unfavorably to the United States, to the advantage of European Powers; and sometimes they have appeared to consider that they might interchange, among themselves, mutual concessions of exclusive favor, to which neither European Powers nor the United States should be admitted."

In considering these reasons, it cannot escape the observation of any, that, in manifesting dispositions to establish such commercial relations, the Southern American Nations must have been actuated by the only motive that ever operates either upon nations or individuals, in regard to their mere commercial intercourse—a desire fairly to advance their own interests, and a belief that they could, by such means, properly accomplish this end. If, in this belief, these nations are right, then the United States can scarcely be viewed as acting towards them in that spirit of generous kindness and fraternal friendship, they have professed, when they would strive to induce them to establish as liberal principles, such as would be injurious to the interests of these southern nations themselves. And, if they are wrong, it seems to this committee, that the task of exhibiting their errors, may be much better performed, as hitherto it hath been, by particular discussions with each separately, than by general demonstrations made to all, assembled as a Congress.

The interests of commerce are necessarily peculiar; they grow out of numerous circumstances, produced by locality, climate, population, manners, customs, and other causes, no one of which exists alike in any two nations on the globe. Few general principles, therefore, can ever apply, with equal truth, to so many peculiarities; and such as do apply, need not the sanction of solemn compact to give them effect. They may be very safely confided to the natural disposition of man, promptly to discover, and eagerly to advance, his own best interests.

Whatever dispositions, then, may have been manifested by the Southern Nations of America, this Committee think that their effects, both upon themselves and the United States, will constitute subjects much more fit for separate discussions with each, than of general investigation before all. And the Committee are the more confirmed in this opinion, by the assurance given by the President, in his message, that "in most of the cases, their regulations unfavorable to us, have already yielded to friendly expostulation and remonstrance," and, by the fact that the treaties recently concluded between these States, contain express stipulations, that, in no event will they agree or enter into any treaty with Spain, or any other nation, to the prejudice of their independence, but to maintain, at all times, their mutual interests, with the dignity and energy proper to free independent States.

It is true a difference of opinion appears to exist, at present, between the United States and one of the new Republics of America, in relation to a single principle of their commercial intercourse. When the Senate recollect, however, that treaties have been already concluded between the United States and three others of these Republics, in each of which treaties this point has been settled, as the United States themselves think right, the Committee believe that the Senate will concur with them in the opinion, that it is much better to continue the discussion of this subject, with the dissenting State singly, urging upon her the example of her sister States, than to put in hazard the stipulations already secured, by voluntarily entering into an examination of their expediency, before the contemplated Congress.

"The consentaneous adoption of principles of maritime neutrality, favorable to the navigation of peace and commerce in time of war," is the next object which in the opinion of the President, should "also form a subject of consideration to this Congress." In relation to this, so far as it regards the commerce of peace, the Committee have already expressed their opinion; and, so far as it is intended to settle the rules of war, as applicable to navigation, the Committee will only remark, that there exists so much risk of compromising and destroying the relations of neutrality, which the United States are now maintaining, should they involve themselves, by any compact, relative to belligerent rights, entered into with only one of the parties to the present war, during its continuance, that, in their opinion, it would be highly inexpedient to make such an experiment at this time. Any principle relating to the rights of war, which one of the parties in the existing contest might be willing to adopt, as promoting its interests, could scarcely be regarded with indifference by the other. And the great maritime States of Europe, would most probably consider that the United States had seized the occasion of this war, to enter into a confederacy with the other States of this continent, now actually engaged in it, for the purpose of settling principles intended to affect materially their future interests.

It is well known to the Senate, moreover, that treaties already exist, between the United States and several of the new States of this continent, in which all the subjects alluded to by the President, in this part of his message, are already settled; and no reason is known to this Committee to excite the slightest doubt, that the others of these States, with whom treaties are not yet concluded, will feel any disinclination to enter into similar stipulations for themselves.

"There is yet another subject, (says the President,) upon which without entering into any treaty, the moral influence of the United States, may, perhaps, be exerted with beneficial consequences, at such a meeting—the advancement of religious liberty. And as a motive for making an effort to accomplish this object, he states, that, "an exclusive church has been incorporated with the political constitutions of some of the Southern nations without toleration of any other than the dominant sect."

In the opinion of this committee, there is no proposition, concerning which the People of the United States are now and ever have been more unanimous, than that which denies, not merely the expediency, but the right, of intermeddling with the internal affairs of other States; and especially of seeking to alter any provision they may have thought proper to adopt as a fundamental law, or may have incorporated with their political constitutions. And if there be any such subject more sacred and delicate than another, as to which the United States ought never to intermeddle, even by obtrusive advice, it is that which concerns religious liberty. The most cruel and devastating wars have been produced by such interferences; the blood of man has been poured out in torrents; and, from the days of the crusades, to the present hour, no benefit has resulted to the human family from discussions carried on by nations upon such subjects. Among the variety even of Christian nations which now inhabit the earth, rare indeed are the examples to be found of States who have not established an exclusive church; and to far the greater number of these, toleration is yet unknown. In none of the communications which have taken place, is the most distant allusion made to this delicate subject, by any of the ministers who have given this invitation; and the committee feel very confident in the opinion that, if ever an intimation shall be made to the sovereignties they represent, that it was the purpose of the U. States to discuss at the proposed Congress, their plans of internal civil polity, or any thing touching the supposed interests of their religious establishments, the invitation given would soon be withdrawn.

The Committee have thus exhibited to the Senate in detail, all the subjects which they have been enabled to find particularly stated, either by the President in his first message, or by any of the ministers of the new States of America, as matters intended to be discussed at the contemplated Congress. In reviewing these, they will repeat, that a concurrence of opinion does not seem to exist, between the different parties, as to the subjects of deliberation: nor has the mode of discussion or decision been in any way settled between them. In relation to some of the subjects alluded to, as fit matters for consideration, differences of opinion, radical and irreconcileable, seem already to exist, which discussion may aggravate, but cannot assuage. As to others, their very agitation in this mode, threatens seriously the compromitment of the neutral relations which the United States are now maintaining, and have so carefully observed throughout this whole contest. Others, again, are unfit subjects for deliberation in this mode at all times, and any agreement resulting from their discussion, must impair that freedom of action which it is so necessary for the United States to preserve as to these; and, as to the residue, they are either not of sufficient importance to require the adoption of this new and untried experiment of a Congress of nations, or may be much better adjusted and settled in separate negotiations with each, than in general conference with all. For these reasons, if there were none other, this Committee should regard the adoption of the measure proposed by the President as highly inexpedient at this time.

Although, in the message of the President, of the 9th instant, no new subject of deliberation at the contemplated Congress is specially stated, yet, from the documents accompanying that message, and therein referred to, as containing information, tending to show the expediency of adopting the proposed measure, it appears to this Committee, that the present and future condition of the remaining Spanish possessions in America are considered as proper matters to be there agitated and settled. Such being the inference of the Committee, they will proceed to lay before the Senate their opinion upon this subject also.

The Committee are well aware, that the U. States can never regard with indifference the situation and probable destiny of the neighboring Spanish Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico; but so far from believing it expedient to discuss these subjects at a Congress of all the American States, and especially at this time, the Committee consider the great probability that such a discussion might be *forced* upon the United States, if they are there represented, as a circumstance furnishing in itself the strongest objections to the adoption of the measure proposed.

If the existing war between Spain and the new States of America continues, the United States could scarcely endeavor to arrest the progress of that war, in the only direction it can hereafter take, or prevail upon one of the belligerents not to strike their enemy, where alone he is now assailable and most vulnerable by them, without announcing a determination to take part in the contest; and if peace shall happily be restored, all apprehension of the effects of such a blow must cease of course. Why then discuss the merits of such a question, which it seems probable may never arise? Or why place the United States in a situation, where, if the question does arise, and they must speak, the language which they utter must be regarded as equally unfriendly to all the new States; and where, if the United States keep silence, this very silence will be misinterpreted?

Should the situation or policy of the United States induce them to look with indifference upon the new direction that the existing war may take, and to abstain from all interference in it, even though the neighboring Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico may be threatened or assailed, then the very annunciation of such a purpose must contribute much to accelerate an event that cannot be desired by us. In whatever light, therefore, this sueject is viewed, it does not seem to be one which the United States should discuss with the other American States assembled at a Congress. The expediency of pursuing such a course appeared more obvious to this Committee, when they considered, that many of the nations of Europe must als feel, that their interests were materially involved in its decision; and that they would not abstain from making some movement in relation to it, which must greatly embarrass any course that the United States may wish herafter to pursue.

While the United States retain the position which they have hitherto occupied, and manifest a constant determination not to mingle their interests with those of the other States of America, they may continue to employ the influence which they possess, and have already happily exerted, with the nations of Europe in favor of these new republics. But, if ever the United States permit themselves to be associated with these nations in any General Congress, assembled for the discussion of common plans, in any way affecting European interests, they will, by such an act, not only deprive themselves of the ability they now possess, of rendering useful assistance to the other American States, but also produce other effects, prejudicial to their own interests. Then, the Powers of Europe, who have hitherto confided in the sagacity, vigilance, and impartiality of the United States, to watch, detect, announce, and restrain any disposition that the heat of the existing contest might excite in the new States of America, to extend their empires beyond their own limits, and who have therefore considered their positions and commerce in America safe, while so guarded, would no longer feel this confidence. Each would therefore endeavor to secure its own interests, by its own means; and the power of Spain not being considered by any as equal to the protection of her remaining American possessions, a struggle would probably commence, who should first obtain the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico the possession of which must ever be of the last importance to the commerce of this hemisphere. Or, if such should not be the case, the interest of many European nations might seem to require that they should make common cause with Spain for the purpose of preventing these Islands from falling into other hands. To the United States it would be of little moment which of these events should occur: for, it cannot be expected that any such contest could be carried on so near them, without the most imminent danger to their neutrality.

The very situation of Cuba and Porto Rico, therefore, furnishes the strongest inducement to the United States not to take a place at the contemplated Congress, since, by so doing, they must be considered as changing the attitude in which they hitherto have stood, as impartial spectators of the passing scenes, and identifying themselves with the new Republics.

These reasons, strong as they have appeared to this committee, are not the only objections to the proposed measure disclosed by the documents to them referred. The manner in which this invitation has been given, of itself, furnishes many forcible obstacles to its acceptance; and in the opinion of this committee, the United States will neither consult their own dignity, nor what is due to the proper respect they have a right to claim from all nations, and especially from the new States of America, if they now agree to co-operate in carrying this proposed measure into effect.

The history of the transaction, so far as it is disclosed to this committee, seems to be this: So early as the year 1821, the project of assembling a General Congress of their Representatives, to consider and adopt the best plan for defending the States of the new world from foreign aggression, and to conclude treaties of alliance, commerce, and friendship, for the promotion of their happiness and prosperity, appears to have been conceived by one, at least, of the new States of America. The scheme of forming a continental system for America, to resemble that already formed in Europe, was communicated to the others of these States, who concurring in the project, negotiations were instituted between them for the purpose of concluding conventions to provide for this object.

The plan being so far matured, the United Stases were, for the first time, informally applied to during the last Spring, by the Ministers of two of the new States, separately, to learn whether an invitation to be represented at this Congress, if given by both these Republics, would be accepted. To this communication, informally made, the President as informally replied, that he believed such a Congress, as was proposed, might be highly useful for several purposes, but that, before it assembled, it appeared to him expedient to adjust between the Powers to be represented, several preliminary points, such as the subjects to be discussed, the nature of the powers to be given to the agents who were to compose it, and the mode of its organization and action. And if these preliminary points could be arranged, in a manner satisfactory to the United States, the Ministers to whom this communication was made, were informed, that the President thought the United States ought to be represented at the contemplated Congress. Each Minister undertook to transmit to his Government this answer thus given.

The affair remaining in this posture as to the United States, the negotiations previously entered into between the new States were brought to a close, and conventions providing for the objects of the proposed Congrees, were actually concluded, some of them so far back as the 6th day of July, 1822.

After the conclusion of all these conventions, and only a few weeks since, during the month of November last separate formal communications were made to the United States, by the Ministers of Mexico, Colombia, and Guatemala, respectively, disclosing some of the objects intended to be discussed at the proposed Congress, in the manner already stated by the committee, and giving the invitation to the United States to be there represented. In some of these communications, the United States were informed that instructions, and ample powers for the attainment of the proposed objects, would be given by at least one of the new Republics, and a wish was expressed that the agents of all the others might bear the same. In none, however, is any mention made, either of the mode of organization or action of the Congress, nor is it any where stated who would be the parties, or what representatives were either invited, expected, or would be received. But, in the very communication which conveys the information already stated, the United States are told that, at the date of that communication, (Nov. 3d.) the representatives from Colombia, Peru Guatemala, and Mexico, would have arrived at Panama, the agreed place of assembling, and would be engaged in settling the preliminary rules of the assembly, and in discussing the questions, which should be supposed by them to belong exclusively to the belligerent.

It thus appears, that, after every thing relative to the meeting of the proposed Congress had been settled, by formal negotiations and treaties between themselves, the United States have been thus loosely invited by the other American States, as if in mere courtesy, to attend the deliberations. Should the United States accept such an invitation, the deputies whom they may send to Panama will there be associated, with they know not whom, or for what purposes, or in what mode. When these deputies shall inquire of the Congress as to any of these important particulars, they will receive the information they ask, in resolutions and compacts adjusted and concluded before their arrival. And if, waiving all these things, which none ought to consider as mere ceremonials, the agents of the United States shall take the places previously assigned them, add propose to take a part in the discussions, they will find all the leading, principal topics for deliberation, already passed upon and concluded.

The Committee are well aware that the interest and character of free States should never be permitted to rest upon matters of mere fastidious etiquette and ceremonious observance; but even in the intercourse between individuals, and much more in that between sovereignties, there is a point at which form becomes substance, and when scrupulous attention to the most minute ceremonials that comity and respect exact, is due to the sacred character and dignity of the Republic. At that point, the Committee believe the United States should ever make a stand, and, resting there, should always exact, even from the most ancient and puissant sovereign of the Earth, every thing required by their own self-respect. Nor should any thing be then waived even to manifest their sensibility to whatever concerns the prosperity of the American Hemisphere, or the sincere friendship which they feel for these new Republics.

As the most ancient State in the new World; the first acknowledged, sincere friend of those more recently existing: as a State from whose greater experience more light is said to be shed upon the subjects to be discussed, and the principles to be established, at the contemplated Congress, than from the other States: the United States had a right to expect, that, when this project of a Congress of American Nations was conceived, it should have been comunicated to them as early as to any others whose presence, by their representatives, was deemed desirable. That they too should have been asked, whether such a measure would be acceptable. That they too should have been consulted, as to the time, the place, and the manner of assembling such a Congress. That they too should have been permitted to assist in the enumeration of the subjects to which its attention might properly be directed; in the adjustment of the nature and form of the powers to be given to the diplomatic agents who were to compose it; in the mode of its organization and action; and, above all others, in the settlement of the great question, who should be invited to take a part in its deliberations. The United States had also a right to expect, that the result of all such consultations should be fixed and secured by solemn pacts and conventions, in which they too should be parties.

Such the committee believed ought to have been, and would have been the course pursued by the United States towards the other American States, if the project of convening a Congress of American Nations had occurred to us, as a measure useful and beneficial to the American Continent; and being never disposed to exact from others more respect, than in like circumstances, they are willing themselves to pay, the United States, in the opinion of this committee, owe it to themselves, if an opinion should be entertained that any thing exists requiring the adoption of such a measure at this time, courteously to decline the invitation given under the circumstances stated, and to institute the proper proceedings necessary to its consummation, to the mode which friendship, comity, and the deference to others, require.—Such a movement belongs to the high character which the United States enjoy

in the estimation of all the World, the merit of which is accorded to them by none more willingly than by the new born states of this continent; and if it be not now made, the time will go by when the position may ever hereafter be properly assumed.

The committee would not be understood as suggesting the expediency of any such measure at this time. In their opinion, there exists no adequate motive to induce its adoption. Every spot known or habitable in America, is already appropriated by different Nations, whose rights of territory all recognize; and, if trifling differences may exist between any, upon the subject of mere common boundary, these differences constitute fit matter of friendly discussion between them alone. The idea of colonization in America, therefore, no longer exists; and in the present posture of Nations, there is little reason to apprehend the wilful encroachment of any, upon the American possessions of another. Each passing hour strengthens the just claims which the new States of America have preferred, to be recognized as sovereign and independent, by all other Nations; and the quiet efflux of time, if it has not already done so, must very soon place their sovereignty upon the same basis on which rests that of the most ancient Nations of the Earth. Spain possesses not the ability to give any of them cause of serious concern; and enjoying the friendship and proclaimed recognition of Great Britain and the United States, there is no sufficient reason to apprehend the interference of any European Nation in the question and war of their independence. Compacts have been already concluded, or are now negotiating, between each of the States of this Continent, wherein their mutual interests, both general and particular, will be firmly fixed, upon principles of the most perfect justice and liberal equity. And no common subject now remains, of sufficient magnitude to require a movement so new and important as the assembling of a Congress of all the American Nations, which cannot but excite suspicion and jealousy in the other Hemisphere, and might so affect injuriously the interests of the new States themselves.

Should this happy state of things ever change, the lively interest which the United States have ever taken in the welfare of these their sister sovereignties, ought to be regarded by them as the surest pledge, that we cannot be indifferent to any thing that concerns them. An eye the most vigilant we shall ever direct to their prosperity; the appearance of the first cloud, rising to obscure its light, will be announced to them; and the United States will then manifest the deep interest which they feel in the elevation and happiness of all the Nations of the new World.

When such an event shall occur, the United States, will probably be the first to solicit the assembling a Congress of American States, and the invitations which they shall then give to others to be there represented, will be such as their friendship and respect shall dictate, and upon terms which the most fair and liberal principles of policy required. The same, this committee have no doubt, would have been the character of the invitation given to the United States, upon this occasion, if the new States of America, when they conceived or matured the scheme for assembling the Congress at Panama, had entertained the most remote idea that the United States either would or ought to be there represented. All the conventions concluded between these States, however, prove, beyond doubt, that even at the date of the most recent of all their compacts, none others were expected or desired to be represented at this Congress but the States of America who had formerly been colonies of Spain, and who were then engaged in war with that Power. That the great object of this Congress was, to adjust between themselves the most effectual means of conducting this war to the most speedy and happy conclusion; and that the presence of no neutral State could, therefore, be anticipated.

Before they conclude their report, the committee beg leave to remark, that the intimation given by the President, in his first message to the Senate, that this measure, in which he had thought proper to take no step, before ascertaining that his opinion of its expediency would concur with that of both branches of the Legislature, was, nevertheless "decided by him to be within the constitutional competency of the Executive," did not escape their observation. But, as the correctness of this opinion, entertained and expressed by the President, will constitute proper matter for the deliberation and decision of the Senate, when they shall enter upon the consideration of a resolution now lying on their table, and not referred to this committee, they did not believe that they were authorized, by the Senate, to consider this subject. The Committee, therefore, forbear from saying any thing in relation thereto.

The committee feel most sensibly, the embarrassing situation in which they are placed. On the one hand, the duty which they owe to themselves, and to the Senate, and to the President, required that they should examine fully and freely the measure proposed, and should state the reasons that led to the conclusion, which they felt themselves bound to adopt. On the other, they were well aware, that the adoption of this conclusion, and the assignment of the reasons which produced it, might contribute not a little to embarrass the President, whose acceptance of the invitation given, was already announced. Placed in this delicate situation, after bestowing upon the subject the most mature consideration, believing it to be a sacred duty which the Senate owed to the sovereign States that they here represent, to exercise the constitutional power conferred upon them, by examining at this time, every feature of this new project, and deciding upon its expediency or inexpediency, as to them might seem right, the committee could not hesitate to disclose all their views in relation to this important matter, in order that these, being fully exhibited to the Senate, might be, by them, either adopted or corrected. The committee were induced to adopt this course with less reluctance, by the assurance given by the President, that, until he could be aided by the advice and consent of the Senate, he would take no step to carry the measure which he had proposed, into effect. Most willingly would the committee recommend to the Senate to abstain from pronouncing any opinion upon this now delicate subject, if they could permit themselves to propose to this body a dereliction of its bounden duty, or the adoption of any course, that might lead it to shrink from its high responsibility. But convinced that the Senate had the right, and were bound to decide *directly*, upon the expediency of this new scheme, without limiting their decision to the mere nominations incidentally connected with it; and convinced that the project itself, viewed in any light, was highly inexpedient, at this time; the committee thought it better to exhibit these their views, and to advise the expression of the opinion of the Senate in relation thereto, in the first instance. Abstaining, therefore from any remark, at present, as to the nominations to them referred, the committee recommend to the Senate, the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is not expedient, at this time, for the United States to send any Ministers to the Congress of American Nations assembled at Panama.

The report and resolution were read.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

CURE FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

This is one of the most vexatious of the ills that flesh (or rather nerves) is heir to. The following simple prescription can do no injury, and from *actual experiment*, we know it to be highly efficatious, more so than any specific the dread of cold iron ever induced the sufferer to resort to. Cut a quill at each end, and partly fill it with lint; not, however, too tight—place the quill upon the tube of a common pipe, so as the lint in the quill may come in contract with the end of the tube. Let the pipe be smoked by any person, drawing the smoke through the quill, for some time—then apply a piece of the lint nearest the tube of the pipe to the part of the tooth affected, and retain it for a considerable time, taking particular care not to swallow the saliva, which in all but confirmed tobacco consumers will be likely to produce sickness at the stomach. Immediate relief will be afforded to the most pungent tooth-ache, which will not readily return; and should it do so, the same process will again afford relief.

The Corporation of Boston have appointed a committee to arrange measures that ought to be adopted for a more solemn celebration of the next fourth of July, it being the *fiftieth* anniversary of American Independence.

A batch of 26 medical doctors were manufactured in Charleston, S. C. on the 5th inst.

Among the list of Bankrupts in London we observe the name of James *Riches!*

It is intimated that the day's work of a horse on a rail road will be about seven times and a half its work on a turnpike-road.

Mr. Randolph lately said, there was a time when the expressions "as good as the bank: as sober as a judge," meant something; but that the time is now past.

Governor Morrill is re-elected Governor of New Hampshire.

Two hundred bales of Cotton were lost in the recent destruction of the schooner Susan of Machias, from Savannah for Providence, which was struck with lightning on the 20th ult. and ran ashore at Montauk, Long Island, and burnt to the waters edge. 100 bales were saved, and all the crew.

The body of Mr. L. Acorn was found in Wiscasset, Me. suspended from a tree by his handkerchief. He had been missing about five months.

Mrs. Sharpe, relict of the late Col. S. P. Sharpe, has addressed to the public, through the medium of the last Kentucky Argus, a pretty long communication, in which she vindicates the character of her deceased husband against the foul and fiend-like attack made upon it by Patrick Henry Darby.

By a new law, a Philadelphia auctioneer pays $200 for a license.

The new frigate building in Baltimore for the South Americans will be launched in about a fortnight. The ladies and gentlemen of Baltimore are visiting in numbers the ship yard of Beachun to see the ship.

Doctors *Hossack*, *M'Neven*, *Mitchell*, *Mott* and *Francis*, have resigned their situations as Professors and officers of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York.

Mr. Cropper, of Liverpool, recently stated before a Committee of the House of Commons that America now manufactures as much as England did twenty-six years ago, and that France is only thirteen years behind England.

Sir Walter Scott has made oath only that he is the *proprietor*, and not that he is the *author* of the Waverly novels.

The Prize of $10,000, drawn on Saturday last, in a Rhode-Island Lottery, we understand is owned by a Mr. Sweetzer, an industrious shoemaker at South Reading.

Mr. Giles, of Virginia, has completed his long winded "political disquisitions" upon the President's Message. In his concluding number, he nominates Mr. Clinton for the Presidency three years hence.

We understand that Robert Trimble, District Judge for the District of Kentucky, has been nominated a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Thomas Tod, deceased.

Nat. Jour.

We understand that Captain W. Branford Shubrick, is appointed to the sloop of war the "Lexington," lately launched, and now nearly ready for sea, in this port. The Lexington is a noble ship of her class, and it is thought that she will carry the Commissioners to the Congress of Panama, to Chagres, before she proceeds to some more permanent duty.

N. York Amer.

The Baltimore Patriot states, that Mr Randolph commenced a speech in the Senate a few days since, thus:—"Mr. *Speaker;* I beg pardon, I mean Mr President of the Senate, and *would be* President of the United States, *which God, in his infinite wisdom, avert;*" and then went on in his usual strain, without being called to order. Mr. Randolph's eccentricities are so well known that he seems to enjoy by prescription the privilege of exercising in debate, a latitude of expression, which if it proceeded from any other member would be deemed an infringement on the rules of the Senate, and be so punished.

Fall of the Castle of Callao.—The event, which has been looked for with so much solicitude, through South America for many months past, has at last taken place. The Castle of Callao has surrendered, and with it the Spanish monarchy has lost its last hold upon the continent. This information has been received at Baltimore, by a vessel in twenty-three days from Carthagena. The Spanish governor surrendered, and the troops under the command of Gen. Salon took possession of the Castle on the 23d of January.

By an arrival at New-York, of the ship Portia, in 120 days from Lima, and 90 from Coquimbo, information has been received of the sailing of the Chilean fleet, against the Island of Chiloe, on the 20th of November.

The frigate United States, Com. Hull, was at Lima, and the sloop of war Peacock was expected from Guayaquil. The Dolphin had gone to the Mulgrove Islands, after mutineers.

The merchants of Vera Cruz had remonstrated against laying the additional duties on goods imported before the new tariff.

Hayti.—The New York Gazette has been favored with a letter from Port au Prince, which states that the Proclamation of President Boyer refusing to ratify the treaty with France, was received with general joy by the inhabitants, but excited quite different feelings among the French at Port au Prince.

The French frigate Medee of 48; the sloop Hebe, of 28, and the brigantine Fleche, of 16 guns, were lying at Port au Prince, and the Surprise of 16 guns was daily expected. The frigate Antigone of 42 guns, sailed on the 9th for Brest. She had been waiting some time for a large amount of specie, which it was said she was to carry home, but took as a substitute the Proclamation!

Considerable anxiety existed at Port au Prince for the arrival of the British Consul General, Mr. Charles M'Kenzie, (a man of color) who was to sail from Portsmouth on the 18th of January. This appointment, which was considered in England a master stroke of policy, was viewed in quite a different light in Port au Prince. The Haytien Government would, we learn, have been better pleased if the colored skin had been left out of the question, not from prejudice, but from an impression that the British Ministry considered a white man too good for them.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

On the 20th ult. a motion was made in the Senate of the U. States, to strike out of the appropriation bill the sum of $110,000 for continuing the Cumberland road. In the course of the debate upon this motion, Mr. *Randolph* made two speeches, as extraordinary and eccentric as his previous harangues. He said little or nothing about the road, but directed his attacks against the new states of the west—said he never did vote for the admission of any new state into the Union, "and, so help me God, I never will"—Missouri was admitted into the Union contrary to the constitution—the old states would rue the privileges they had given to the new ones; he rued, and should forever rue them—Ohio had got a great deal more land than she ought to have—Missouri by the vote of her single representative had countervailed all the votes of Virginia in the choice of president—he would not concede to the new states an equality with the old ones, even if their population was equal. He said courts of law were some times very coarse things; they have to try tough cases, and to call spades, spades—he thought legislators, members of the senate, had a right to be equally plain and coarse, "without consulting the delicate sensibilities of young *misses of either sex!*" who, "poor little things, sing Anacreon Moore's songs, and do not know that they are singing all the time, what cannot be named." He said Gideon Granger declared, when they were fixing the boundaries of Ohio, that he would make a state there that would countervail the great state of Virginia, "and he has done it."——The senate refused to strike out the appropriation for the Cumberland road, 21 to 15.

MISSION TO PANAMA.

It is said by many of those who are opposed to the Panama mission, that Mr. Dawkins, who has been named by the British Government as a Commissioner to the Panama Congress, was merely a commercial agent, and not a diplomatist. The English ministerial papers appear to be better informed on this subject. One of them holds the following language:

"Mr. Dawkins is appointed to attend, in a diplomatic capacity, at the approaching congress of Panama, and is to sail for Chagres in the course of the week. We suppose he will, like the United States' Ambassador, abstain from taking part in any discussions which may affect our neutrality, but will communicate the opinions of our Government upon any points which may affect our interests. Both Mr. Dawkins and the United States' Minister may act usefully as referees in any cases where a collision arises between members of the federation."

The Panama Gazette of the 11th of December, mentions the arrival at that place, of Don Pedro Gual and General Pedro Briceno Mendez, Plenipotentiaries from Colombia to the Congress of all the free nations of America, now assembling at Panama.

The St. Louis Republican of the 23d ult. announces the death of Alexander M'Nair, formerly Governor of Missouri, and who held, at the time of his death, an important station in the Indian Department.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: As the legislature of this state, at its late session, passed certain resolutions respecting a *Lunatic Asylum*, it is presumed that any information favorable towards this laudable object, will be acceptable. With these views, as well as a desire to encourage the establishment of an institution which excites the friends of humanity in every part of the world, I send you the following letter from the Phrenological Society of Washington City, for publication.

Respectfully, JOHN TRAVIS.

April 18th, 1826.

P. S. I also send you the Constitution mentioned in the letter, which any person can see on application to yourself. J. T.

Sir: Your letter to the Washington Phrenological Society, under date 18th ultimo, has been placed in my hands, with directions to reply thereto. I am sorry that I do not possess much information on the subject you inquire respecting. I inclose you the Constitution of our Society, which we have found quite adequate to all our wants.

The only books which we know of, as affording information on Phrenological subjects, are the following: Spurzheim on the connexion between Phrenology and Insanity—this is not exactly the title, but approaches it; Journal of the Phrenological Society at Edinburgh; Transactions of the same Society; Gall and Spurzheim's Works; Combe's Essays on Phrenology; and Combe's Introduction to Phrenology.

The Rev. Jn. Campbell is President of our Society: he will be happy in giving you any additional information you may require.

Respectfully yours, P. THOMPSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

Washington, April 5, 1826.

Salisbury:

MAY 2, 1826.

Col. John I. Pasteur, late senior editor of the Newbern Sentinel, has disposed of his interest in that establishment, to Mr. Henry D. Machen; Mr. Thomas Watson, co-editor with Mr Pasteur, continues in the establishment; which will be conducted hereafter by Watson and Machen.

☞ Our columns are so much taken up with the report in the U. S. senate on the Panama mission, that we are unable this week to find room for the speech of Mr. Carson in the House of Representatives, on the same subject. We will give it in our next.

NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL.

We are so crowded with other matter, that we are unable, for a few weeks, to publish the prospectus of the above-named newspaper. We will, however, here take occasion to mention, that it was commenced last week in Fayetteville; is under the editorial conduct of John A. Cameron, Esq. and printed by Mr. James A. Patterson, late editor of the Fayetteville Sentinel,—which last-named paper the Journal is to supersede. The proprietors of the Journal contemplate, sometime during this month, an enlargement of their paper to an imperial size. The talents and high standing of Mr. Cameron, combined with the skill and application of Mr. Patterson, are competent to render the Journal an interesting and valuable paper.

We perceive from the New-York papers, that a decision has been made by the Supreme Court of that state, which we believe is new and novel in the judicial annals of our country. An appeal had travelled up to the Supreme Court, from the judgment of a justice of the peace in the new county of Orleans. The appeal had, in the first instance, been taken on the ground that the justice who gave judgment had no authority to act in the county of Orleans, he having been commissioned in the old county of Gennessee, but not in Orleans, the latter having been set off from the former. The Supreme Court decided, that the official acts of the justice in Orleans since the division of the counties, are equally as binding as they were in Gennessee before it.

The Charleston Courier, the of 15th ult. mentions, that negro *Michal*, who had been condemn'd in that city to be hanged for house-burning, was, after the gallows had been erected, obliged to be taken back to jail, in consequence of there being no officer who felt himself under obligation to perform the task of a hangman. The negro having been condemned by a board of magistrates and freeholders, the sheriff, by legal advice, refused to act in the matter; the high constable of the city, also refused to perform the service. The negro will probably have to remain in jail till the Legislature can provide a remedy against a recurrence of such a mockery of justice.

Snow fell in New-York, on the 10th April, to the depth of 4 or 5 inches; and all next day, the air was keen and biting, and the snow remained on the ground for two or three days. On the morning of the 11th, there was ice on standing water an inch and a half thick.

A correspondent in Stokes county, informs us, that at the Superior Court held for that county week before last, a man by the name of *Rudisill* was convicted of fraud, in selling forged Notes of Hand, at various times, to sundry people; and was sentenced to receive 39 stripes on his bare back, remain in jail till next county court, and then stand in the pillory one hour. Rudisill confesses that he was successful at the same business for which he has now been convicted and punished, a number of years since, in Lincoln county. This man, by his own acknowledgments, and by other concurring testimony, has been depredating on he honest part of community for a long time; and has, until now, roamed abroad, "unwhipp'd of justice," "seeking whom he might" defraud and swindle. But justice, although sometimes slow of foot, is sure of her purpose; and seldom fails of overtaking those whose wanton depravity renders them obnoxious to her requirements.

A friend, who signs his piece "The voice of the Farmers," complains most bitterly of the frequent use, in newspaper essays, of quotations of Latin, Greek, French, and other foreign languages. He very correctly observes, that not one in ten of Newspaper readers know any thing more of Latin, Greek, &c. than of Hindoo or Chinese. And "if the object of newspapers is to instruct and edify the great mass of the people, among whom they circulate, the *mother tongue* of the country should be the language used in them:" We "might as well preach morality to an Indian, as to print Greek to the American people."

Our friend's complaint is a very reasonable one; but it does not bear upon us—we seldom ever use Latin, Greek, French, or any other foreign language; for the plain reason, that *we know not how to use them.* It is our correspondents, who sometimes write *learned* disquisitions for us, interlarding them with old musty scraps from obsolete and defunct languages, who have rendered themselves obnoxious to the above complaint:—From which we beg them to take the hint, and henceforth write English, or give

translations from the "strange tongues" they make use of.

We would lay in a complaint, too, against some of those who favor us with communications:—Which is, that much of what is *intended* for English, bears no very striking similitude to the "mother tougue," either in syntax, orthography, or *legibility*.

THE NATIONAL ROAD.

There appears to be some discrepance between the conclusions of the National Intelligencer and the Raleigh Register, in regard to the *opinions* of the Engineers, as to any preference either of the three routes which they have examined for the National Road from Washington City to New-Orleans, is entitled over the others. The Intelligencer says, after mentioning that the Engineers decline giving an opinion in favor of either of the routes, to the prejudice of the others, "We gather from the recapitulation of facts, ascertained from the survey, that either the middle [through or near Salisbury—or, at any rate, through some part of *western* North-Carolina] or western route is preferable to the eastern." While the Register, guided more, perhaps, by the *hopes* of its Editors, than by the coincidence of facts, construes the language used in the report of the Engineers, into an expression of a preference for the route through the seats of government of Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, &c. We are inclined to believe the conclusion of the Intelligencer is correct—not because it favors the route we wish selected, but because the Editors of that paper have the best opportunity of knowing the private opinions of the Engineers. It has been our settled belief, since the Engineers passed through here last season—which belief was formed from a conversation with them on the subject—that either the Middle or Western route would be selected for the Road. But were the Middle route to be preferred, there is no certainty that the road will be located through Salisbury; although the presumption is, that it cannot go far from us.

It is stated in the Lexington (Kentucky) Whig, of the 13th ult. that *snow*, in greater quantity than at any time during the winter, fell in that section of country on the 10th April. For two or three day afterwards, the cold continued "afflictingly severe."

UNIVERSITY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Saturday the 8th of this month, being the anniversary of the Bible Society of the students of College at Chapel-Hill, the society met; the reports of its proceedings during the last year, were read,—which showed the Society to have been very useful. An address was delivered by the Rev. Wm. Hooper; after which, an election of officers for the ensuing year was held, and resulted as follows:

Lorenzo D. Lea, President; Absalom K. Barr, and Jesse H. Lindsay, Vice Presidents; Charles B. Shepard, Cor. Sec; Alexander Mebane, Dom. Sec; Thompson Byrd, Treasurer; R. Battle, D. Jones, W. Eaton, A. O. Nicholson, T. Jordan, T. Hall, T. Prince, and E. Keeble, Managers.

Mr. White will please give the above an insertion in his paper, as it will gratify many of his readers. *An officer of the Society.*

Chapel Hill, April 16, 1826.

The United States' troops which have been for some time past stationed in the Creek Nation, have, in pursuance of orders from the President, taken up the line of march for Pensacola.

Mr. Jefferson—On the 17th ultimo, a bill was introduced in the Legislature of Louisiana, entitled "An Act giving to Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States, a striking proof of the consideration and gratitude inspired by the important services rendered by him to his country." The bill proposes to allow a pension to Mr. Jefferson, and to his heirs forever, in a direct descending line. *Raleigh Star.*

At the late Circuit Court in the city of New-York, a man aged 74 years, brought suit against a "fair maiden" of 65, for a breach of promise of marriage, and mulcted the fair deceiver in 200 dollars damages and the costs. *ibid.*

The Albany Daily Advertiser says, that when the bill to provide for the safety of passengers by land and water was under discussion in the New York Assembly, on the 10th inst. there were *one hundred and seventy seven* speeches made. *Thirty-two* speeches more were made on the same day on the "Dog Bill," making a total in one day, on two bills, of *two hundred and nine speeches!*

A delegate in Congress, offered to stake his *reputation* against *a farthing*, on the propriety of a certain measure which himself proposed. A gentleman in opposition, pronounced it the most *equal bet* he ever heard of.

We understand that the Banks of Tennessee have resolved to commence specie payments in the course of this month.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, writes from Washington, respecting Mr. Randolph, in the following terms:

The lobbies of the Senate were crowded with ranks of beauty and fashion, when he made the following courteous observations: "The ladies, Sir, God bless them! I love to see them every where, and any where, save in a Court of Justice, a Legislative Hall, or a set-to of Big Ben and the game Chicken." A gentlemdn in one of the seats of the gallery was aiding his sight with an eye glass, when he instantly broke off and screamed out, "take down that glass!" Another poor wight had lifted up the corner of a curtain to get a peep at him, when he again stopped short, and in another scream exclaimed, "put down that curtain this instant!"

It is said, that during the discussion in the U. S. senate, on the Panama question, Mr. Randolph made an appeal to the venerable Gen. Smith, one of the Senators from Maryland, to vote against the mission; but his appeal being without effect, he then assailed him with the grosset abuse—referred to a suit in the Court below (the Supreme Court) and spoke in the most unmeasured terms against him. I am informed that Gen. Smith (who is between 70 and 80 years of age) retired from his seat and burst into tears.

REMARKABLE STAG HUNT.

Some years since, a stag was hunted from Winfield Park, Westmoreland, (England) until by fatigue or accident the whole pack were thrown out, except two fox-hounds, bred by Lord Thanet, who continued the chase during the greatest part of the day. The stag returned to the park from whence he had been driven, and as his last effort, leaped the wall, and died as soon as he had accomplished it. One of the hounds ran to the wall, but being unable to get over it, laid down and almost immediately expired. The other hound was found dead about a half a mile from the park. They were supposed to have run no less than one hundred and twenty miles.

An unfortunate misunderstanding, which has for some time existed in New-York, in relation to the government of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city, has resulted in the resignation of all the Professors of the Institution. Doctors Hosack, Macneven, Mitchill, Mott, and Francis, resigned on the 11th inst.—Dr. Post had resigned previously.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

NACHITOCHES, MARCH 13.

We have been informed, by several travellers, who have lately returned from the Merican Provinces to this place, that they have seen between Sattillo and St. Antonio, in the Province of Texas, 700 troops, who are to be divided into three detachments, and stationed at the Trinity, Nacogdoches, and the Sabine.

If this report be true, it will undoubtedly be cheering to the enterprising settlers who have lately located themselves in Col. Austin's and Edward's settlements. It will afford rich matter for our political speculators this side of the Sabine.

NEW-ORLEANS, MARCH 18.

The schooner Eagle, of New York, loaded at Hanvana, some time last month, with goods for the inhabitants of Merida and Cliel; the former the capital and the latter a seaport of Yucatan. The schooner having arrived on the coast, on the 1st of March, was fired on by the Mexican gunboat, called the Tampico. She was then boarded by a lieut of the Mexican navy, who declared the Eagle to be a good prize, inasmuch as she had violated the revenue laws prohibiting the introduction of goods from Spanish ports, etc. Four of the crew of the Eagle were taken out, and a Mexican prize-master and 11 men put on board, with orders to take her into Campeachy. On the 30 inst. the capt. of the Eagle took advantage of the prize-master and some of his men being below, to disarm the 2 centinels on deck and regain possession of his vessel.—In doing this, a corporal of the Mexican marines, was shot through the thigh. On the 11th inst. the Eagle arrived off the Balize, and all the Mexicans but the wounded man, were put on board of the Louisiana revenue cutter.

IRISH MENDICANTS.

An Irish member of the British house of commons, lately mentioned in his place, that Ireland was "overspread with mendicants, who, like a kind of wandering savages, raised their means of subsistence from the wretched cottager—taking a potato at one door, a piece of bread at another, and a mite of money at a third; and thus the whole subsistence of the beggars fell upon the poor."

The Alexandria Herald, of the 14th ult. says that the workmen who have been engaged boring for water in that town for some months past, have got to the depth of 440 feet; Water is within about 32 feet of the surface of the earth. The specimens of stratum for the first 150 feet, are the same as those of 440 feet, alternately varying from clay to sand, of various casts and colors.

SAVANNAH, APRIL 14.

Persons from the interior mention that it is expected the late frosts have destroyed the cotton which was above the ground, throughout the State, which it is ascertained is the case as far up as Athens. The continued drought we have experienced has prevented a portion of the cotton from coming up—that above will have be to re-planted. The fruit trees have also suffered. *Georgian.*

RISING OF CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress have adopted a resolution, fixing the 22d day of this month on which to adjourn. Congress will then have been in session near *six months*—24 weeks, 169 days! And what have they done? Echo replies, "What?"

THE NASHVILLE POST-MASTER.

A writer in the Catawba Journal of the 25th ult. who signs himself "Consistency," is quite witty at the expense of a few remarks we made in the Carolinian of the 8th, on the late appointment of a post-master at Nashville. He fancies he has discovered an "inconsistency" between different sentences of our remarks on that occasion, and appears well pleased with the idea that he is master of sagacity (or *instinct*, we might, perhaps, call it) enough *to see what no body else can see*—

"For optics sharp it needs, I ween,
"To see what is not to be seen."

We feel no inclination to deprive "Consistency" of the self-gratulation which he takes to himself. We are disposed to let him indulge his fancy, and exhibit, to his heart's content, his profound skill in verbal criticism. *We* know, if he does not, that many a man's recommendation is "slender;" but, at the same time, know not the precise "extent" of it. What we said was warranted by facts,—was nothing but a simple statement of facts: and was, certainly, in no hostile feeling towards Mr. Adams.

We understand that *Miss* Andrews, of Chillicothe, Ohio, is the fortunate holder of the $15,000 prize in the last Literature Lottery, class No. 2, drawn on the 5th inst. in N. York. *Noah's Advocate.*

[She will, probably, now have no difficulty in getting a husband.]

It appears from documents communicated to the house of representatives, that the emperor of Brazi has accepted the invitation to become a party to the congress of Panama. It appears also from the same documents, that information has been received at the department of state, though not in an official form, that it is the intention both of Great Britain and France, to have agents at the congress. *Hillsboro Recorder.*

Mr. Wirt has declined accepting the appointment of Professor of Law in the University of Virginia. John Tayloe Lomax, Esq. of Fredericksburg, has been invited to fill the vacant chair, and it is understood will accept the invitation. *Richmond Whig.*

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, April 19.

Cotton, 9 a 10; flour, fine, scarce, 6, superfine 7; wheat, $1 a 1 25; whiskey, 40 to 42½; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do. 60; corn, 85 to 90; bacon, 7 a 8; salt, Turks Island, 70 a 75 per bush.; molasses, 35 40; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11½; coffee, prime green, 19 20; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 10 a 11; beeswax, 28 a 30; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6. pr, 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 4½ a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

CHARLESTON PRICES, April 14.

Cotton, S. Island, 40 a 60; stained do. 18 Maine and Santee, 30 a 32 cts.; short staple, 9½ a a 11 cents; Whiskey, 31 a 31 cents; Bacon, 8 a 9; Hams, 10 11; Lard, 8 a 9; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch.) 22 a 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 18½ a 20 Inf. to good, 14 to 17 cents.

Georgia Bank Bills—1½ per cent. discount.
North-Carolina Do.—1½ a 2 per cent. discount.

CAMDEN PRICES, April 15.

Cotton, 8 a 9; corn, $1 15 a 1 17; bacon, 9 to 10; whiskey, 45 to 50; brandy, peach 55 to 60, apple 50 to 55; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 6 25 to 7; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

CHERAW, APRIL 18.

Our Market has been rather lively for the last week. One crop of cotton was sold for 10¾; 11 cents was offered for another crop, and refused. Corn will command $1. Flour 5 to 6. Bacon 9. Whiskey 38 to 42. Brandy 55 to 65.

Married,

At the seat of the late Wm. C. Love, Esq. about six miles from Salisbury, on Tuesday last, the 25th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Freeman, Mr. William Long to Mrs. Sarah Love.

In Fayettville, on the 18th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Mason, Mr. E. W. Wilkings, merchant, to Miss Jane I. M'Rae, eldest daughter of Duncan M'Rae, Esq.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Married, in Lincoln county, lately, by Robt. Abernathy, Esq. Mr. Henry Howard to Miss Charlotte Burton; Mr. Jesse Penny to Miss E. Hagar; David B. Myers, Esq. to Miss Lucy Dawney; Mr. Philip Hartzoge to Miss Elizabeth Nance: Also, by the Rev. Mr. Spain, Mr. A. C. White to Miss Rebecca Shilton; also, by the Rev. Dr. M'Ree, Hugh L. Wilson, Esq, to Miss Delia M'Call. S. B. ABERNATHY.

By Saturday's Mail.

MISSION TO PANAMA.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the question on the Panama Mission was decided, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. M'Lane's amendment was negatived. In the House, however, the question was again taken, and the amendment was carried by a vote of 99 to 94. On motion of Mr. T. P. Moore, of Kentucky, the House then adjourned. The motion pending when the House adjourned, was to lay the resolution and amendment on the table.

On Friday, the 21st ult. the resolution above mentioned, as amended by Mr. McLane, was taken up. A motion to lay it on the table, was negatived, 157 to 31. The question was now taken on the resolution, as amended, and negatived, 143 to 54.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and took up the appropriation bill reported by the committee of the whole, providing for the expense of the mission to Panama. Here a desultory debate arose, and lasted for some time; when Mr. McDuffie moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and supported his motion by a speech of great length. The yeas and nays being taken on striking out the enacting clause, it was decided in the negative, by a vote of 134 to 61. The bill was then ordered to its third reading to-morrow. The House adjourned—but refused, on motion by Mr. Webster, 101 to 79, to adjourn over to Monday.

On an inquiry as to the probable duration of the mission to Panama, Mr. McLane (of Delaware) read a communication from the Secratary of State; the substance of which was, that the exact duration of the mission could not now be ascertained; but that it was not expected to exceed six months, after the ministers should have arrived at Panama.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the brig Elbe, Captain Akin, from Montevideo, we have received papers of that place, to the 13th of February, inclusive. The most important item of intelligence which the papers contain, is the official account of the surrender of Chiloe: Thus taking from Spain her last foothold in the two Americas.

The capitulation took place on the 16th of January. On the 14th a battle was fought, but the loss on either side was not great. On the 15th, an armistice was agreed on, and on the next day the commander of the Royal forces surrendered.

The Buenos Ayres Gazette, of the 11th of February, contains the official statement of Commodore Brown, giving the result of a brush which he had with the Brazilian squadron, and in which he lost one man killed and four wounded. The commodore says he was basely deserted by his own vessels, and left alone to contend with his enemy. It appears that he was twice engaged, an hour each time.

The Brazilian blockading squadron consisted of one ship of 64 guns, three corvettes of 22 guns each, three brigs, four schooners, and twenty-two gun boats.

The U. S. Frigate Brandywine, Capt. Read, arrived off New-York on Monday morning 17th ult. in forty days from Gibraltar. Experienced very heavy weather on the passage. The United States squadron was at Port Mahon on the 26th Feb. consisting of the North Carolina of 74 guns, Com. Rogers, frigate Constitution, sloops Erie and Ontario, and schr. Porpoise, all well. The Erie sloop of war, Capt. Deacon, sailed a few days before for the Archipelago. The residue of the squadron, under command of Com. Rodgers, were to sail in a few days on a cruize.

On Saturday last, a man named *Silas D. Reed*, was lodged in our Jail, charged with having committed forgery upon the United States' War Office. *Raleigh Register.*

Land for Sale.

BY authority of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, will be sold, at Mock's Old Field, on Saturday the 27th day of May next, two tracts of Land, lately owned by Ebenezer Frost, sen. deceased; one tract of 49 acres on Dutchman's Creek, adjoining Samuel Case, James Smith, and others. A credit of 12 months will be given for one half of the purchase money, and a credit of 18 months for the other half, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, on the day of sale.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, *c. m. e.*

April 25th, 1826. 4t11

The Latest Fashions.

JACOB RIBELIN begs leave again to acquaint the citizens of the town of Lexington, (Davidson county) and the public at large, that he still continues, and expects permanently to continue, the

Tailoring Business,

In all its various branches, in the above-named place; where he pledges himself to be ready, at all times, to execute fashionable and durable work, at a short notice, and on reasonable terms. He has just received, from Mr. Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, (to whose patent protractor system of tailoring, he is a subscriber) the latest *Spring Fashions*, with a representation of all the colors in vogue; which will enable him to suit gentlemen with the most fashionable dress garments.

Lexington, April 26, 1826. 3t10

Notice.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for a note of sixteen dollars fifty cents, made payable to John Littleton, and signed by myself, as this note was given for property which was not his own, which I am able to prove, and am determined not to pay said note. *his*

TAPLEY ✕ PARRISH.
mark.

Cabarrus, April 27, 1826. 2t9

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday morning, the 23d inst. a bound apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named *Alexander Coupee*. All persons are cautioned not to employ or trust said apprentice. The above reward, but no other charges, will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber in Salisbury, N. C. or for his confinement in any jail in the U. S.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

April 26, 1826. 2t9

All Persons

WHO are indebted to the late firm of Revell & Templeton, Tailors, in Salisbury, are earnestly desired to make settlement, by cash or note, as soon as possible, as it has become absolutely necessary to close the concerns of the firm. It is as painful to the creditor, as it is mortifying and perplexing to the debtor, to resort to the force of law for the collection of debts: from this consideration, then, if from no other, it is hoped those who are in arrears to the above named firm, will feel it to be their interest, as well as our benefit, to close their accounts with us.

REVELL & TEMPLETON.

April 27, 1826. 3t8

Notice to all whom it may Concern:

ON the first day of December 1825, I executed two bonds, of three hundred dollars each, one due the 25th Dec. 1825, the other due the 1st of March, 1826, to a man living in Stokes county, N. Carolina, by the name of John B. Williams, for the purchase of a negro man, named *Billy*; and it appearing that the said negro belonged to a man living in Virginia, by the name of Edw'd. H. Mosely, of whom I have since purchased him; that the said negro was stolen from the Jail of Amelia county, by a notorious horse thief, by name Coleman Walker, and sold to James Stafford, of Stokes county, N. Carolina, who made a convevance of said negro to the aforesaid John B. Williams, who is known to be insolvent, and sent out from the state of North-Carolina secretly, to Georgia, and sold; finding that John B. Williams had no right to sell said slave, I hereby caution the public against trading for either of my two bonds, as I never intend to pay them.

DAVID AVERRET.

Eatonton, Geo. April 3, 1826. t12p

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES I. LONG, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 43

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

IN Equity, April term, 1826. John A. Chaffin and others, *vs.* Nathan Chaffin, John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, and others. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, are not resident in this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, that unless the said John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Salisbury on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of complainants, the same will be taken, pro confesso as to them, and decree entered accordingly.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, *c. m. e.*

Price adv. $2. 6t13

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

IN Equity, April term, 1826. Thomas M'Neely and others, *vs.* Abner Gaither; Petition for the sale of real estate. The petitioners in this case having shown to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Abner Gaither, is not a resident of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, to notify the said Abner Gaither that he be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to make his objection, otherwise the order of sale will be made absolute, and he be estopped from making any future objection thereto.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, *c. m. e.*

Price adv. $2. 6t13

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

IN Equity, April term, 1826. Joseph Lathcoe and Anna his wife, *vs.* Daniel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yarbrough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife; Petition for the sale of real estate. The complainants having shown to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not residents of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the said defendants, Daniel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yarbrough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife, appear at Salisbury on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer, or show cause why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, an order of sale will be made absolute, and they estopped from making any future objection.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, *c. m. e.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt20

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, for March, 1826: John Webb, *vs.* Edmond Beazly; original attachment, levied on land. In this case, it is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, on the 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to replevy, answer, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him. MATT. R. MOORE, *c. c.*

Price adv. $2 6t13

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, March, 1826: John Webb, *vs.* Edmond Beazly; judicial attachment, levied on land. In this case, it is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, on 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him. MATT. R. MOORE, *c. c.*

Price adv. $2 6t13

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, March, 1826: William Duggins, *vs.* Edmond Beazly; judicial attachment, levied on land. In this case, it is ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county on the 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him.

MATT. R. MOORE, *c. c.*

Price adv. $2 6t13

POETRY.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Death found strange beauty on that cherub brow
And dash'd it out. There was a tint of rose
On cheek and lip: he touch'd the veins with ice,
And the rose faded. Forth from those blue eyes
There beam'd a wishful tenderness, a doubt
Whether to grieve or sleep, which innocence
Alone may wear. With ruthless haste he bound
The silken fringes of these curtaining lids
Forever.—There had been a murmuring sound
With which the babe would claim its mother's ear;
Charming her even to tears. The spoiler set
His seal of silence. But there beam'd a smile
So fix'd and holy from that marble brow,
Death gaz'd and left it there; he dared not steal
The signet-ring of Heaven.

Lord Byron's Lines, found in his Bible.

WITHIN this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries.
Oh! happy they of human race,
To whom our God has given grace
To hear, to read, to fear, to pray,
To lift the latch, and force the way;
But better had they ne'er been born,
Who e'er doubt, or read to scorn.

The following is inscribed on the tomb of a very singular being, by name of Elihu Yale.

Born in America, in Europe bred,
In Afric travel'd and in Asia wed,
Where long he liv'd and thriv'd—in London dead.
Much good, some ill he did, so hope all's even,
And that his sprit thro' mercy's gone to heaven.
You that survive and read this tale, take care
For this most certain exit to prepare,
Where, blest in peace, the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the silent dust.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPANISH LADIES.

The dress of the Spanish lady is remarkably elegant; and generally adorns a very perfect shape. Black is the universal color, and the robe is most tastefully worked and vandyked.

A mantilla, or veil of black silk or lace, and sometimes of white lace, is thrown over the head, and leaving the face uncovered, falls gracefully over the head and shoulders, and is confined at the waist by the arms of the wearer. They are both expensive and particular in dressing their feet with neatness, and their little shoes fit closely. The large black eye, the dark expressive glance, the soft blood-tinged olive of the glowing complexion, make the unwilling Englishman confess the majesty of Spanish beauty, and he feels that though the soft blue eye, and delicate loveliness of his own countrywomen, awake more tender feelings of interest, he would deny or dispute, in vain, the commanding superiority of these dark-eyed and fine-formed damsels.

CHINESE MANNERS.

The Emperors of China look no further for their wives than among their own subjects; and if they are virtuous and handsome, have no respect to their birth or fortune: so it often happens, that they marry artificer's daughters. One of them was a mason's daughter, and always kept a trowel by her when she was dignified with the character of empress; and if at any time the young prince, her son, carried on too proudly, she humbled him with the sight of that instrument, wherewith his grandfather subsisted himself and family, which would bring him to reason.

Gleanings from late English papers.

Some people, even in very high quarters, it is said, have an objection to thirteen at dinner. Dr. Kitchener, the other day, happened to be one of a company of that number at Dr. Henderson's, and on its being remarked and pronounced unlucky, he said—"I admit that it is unlucky in one case" "What case is that?"—"*When there is only dinner for twelve.*"

Mathew Lansberg, the *Francis Moore* of the Continent, observed in his last publication, that if you wish to have a shoe of durable materials, you should make the upper leather of the mouth of a hard drinker, for that never lets in water—the sole of women's tongues, for they never wear out—and the seams of the venom of a jesuit, for that is everlasting.

Indorsements in Pencil—Wills written on Sand.—In an action brought the 3d of the month, on a promissory note for 30*l* indorsed in pencil marks, the Court of King's Bench decided that the indorsement was good. The Lord Chief Justice added, that the decision was not likely to do mischief; the imperfection of this mode of writing being so great, that persons would be induced to take care and have indorsements in ink, wherever ink could be procured. Very touching anecdotes transpire incidentally in Courts of Law. Mention was made of the will of a dying soldier written upon the sand with the point of his sword. This will the law held to be valid.

It is announced in the London Courier, that a life of the celebrated Lord Chatham, by a gentleman of considerable literary talents, is in the press. It is added that the work will be published under the patronage of the family, and will receive the special assistance of Lord Grenville. It is to appear in three volumes quarto.

Accounts from Tripoli announce, that Major Laing (of the African Expedition) had reached Gadamas, in November, and calculated on being in Timbuctoo by the 10th of December.

The nephew of a rich banker at Rome, was sentenced to be led through that city, on an ass, and to be sent to the galleys for *ten* years for carrying a *sword-cane!* His uncle offered 60,000 crowns for a commutation, which was refused.

The funeral procession of the Emperor Alexander arrived at Moscow on the 9th February, where it was received by the merchants and citizens, who were awaiting its arrival *on their knees.*

A Kerry Witness.—A few days since, at the Tralee Assizes, a hedge schoolmaster mounted the table as a witness. He could not speak English; Irish and Latin were the only languages with which he was acquainted. The lawyers, most of whom were ignorant of the one, and had forgotten the other, hesitated about the mode of examination. At length, Counsellor O'Connell, ever willing to distinguish himself, stepped forward, and expressed his readiness to interrogate the witness. "*Quis es tu?*" [Who are you?]—said the Counsellor, looking bigger than ever. "*Ego sum quod erat avus tuus, pauper pedagogus.—Et tues quod erat avus meus, dives stultus,*" [I am what *your* grandfather was, a poor schoolmaster:—and you are what *my* grandfather was, a rich fool]—replied the schoolmaster. "You may go down," said O'Connel in Irish, to witness; having thus proved, to the entire satisfaction of the Court, his superior knowlege of the languages!

The Count of Glenthorn, the most wealthy proprietor in Silesia, has built, in the forest of Rumeperst, a colossal Organ, the smallest pipes of which are three feet and a half in diameter. It is played by steam, and the various airs may be heard five leagues in every direction!

A pawn-broker in London recently caught a thief by placing a rat-trap near a broken pane of glass, and *baiting* it with a gold watch! The trap was covered with tissue paper.

Mr. Huskisson stated in the House of Commons, on the 24th Feb. that the Bank of England had issued about six millions in seven days, or $26,640,000.

The mud which accumulates in the streets of London after a shower of rain, is now called Mr. M'Adams' *cream.*

The Shrewsbury Chronicle says, at a convivial meeting in Welsh Hampton, a noted orator, in delivering one of his speeches, struck the table with such violence, that he broke his arm!

N. York Canal.—By the annual report of the Canal Commissioners, published in the Albany Argus, it appears that the tolls collected last year exceeded those of 1824 by a sum of $221,464: it is supposed the revenue of the Canals for the present year will reach $1,100,000, while the disbursements will not exceed 565,000.

AN OLD STORY, NEWLY VAMPED.

As Pat t'other day through the market was prowling,
O' the dearness of both meat and drink he was growling:
For a shilling in Ireland, e'en less I may say,
I'd live better than here, at a dollar a day.
A by-standing Yankee, to such language unus'd,
Said he guess'd he would'nt hear his country abus'd;
Then turn'd round to poor Pat, with arms stuck a kimbo,
You deserve, says he, to be tuck'd into limbo;
For if in old Ireland living's cheap, as I hear,
Pray tell me, you clown, why you came over here?
The reason is plain, sir: at home I'd be willing
To live, my dear honey, could I get the shilling. C.

MORALITY in Newgate.—We observe that Mr. BROUGHAM has lately presented to the British Parliament, a memorial of the Prisoners in Newgate, *complaining of publications against the Christian Religion!*

The *intelligent* editor of the Philadelphia Gazette says in a late article, "we know not that *we ever before* heard of the American Painter, Mr. West;" and also, "London is the metropolis *of all the countries* that use the English language.

Mr. Walsh of the National Gazette states, that a Mr Hall taught a pupil the *latin tongue* in *nine days*, so that he could translate Virgil.

Tailoring.

THOMAS V. CANON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the fashionable part of the community, and all such as wish to have busines done in his line, that, finding the village of *Concord* a more central situation, he has removed thither; where he has a spacious shop, and has increased the number of his workmen, and is prepared to execute work, which, in point of elegance and durability, will compete with any thing of the kind to be seen in this country. Travellers or others, wishing clothes made at shot warning, can be accommodated with a full suit in 36 hours.

T. V. C. is agent for A. Ward of Philadelphia, in selling patents, and giving instructions in cutting according to Ward's patent protractor system. Any person wishing to become subscriber to the Philadelphia fashions, will please to call at his stand. 95tf

Concord, Cabarrus co. Jan. 22d, 1826.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

Be it known, that I, *Allen Ward*, of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, have nominated and appointed Mr. *Thos. V. Canon*, of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. and do hereby constitute authorize and empower the said Thos. V. Cannon, with full authority to teach and sell patent rights to others, to use the aforesaid Allen Ward's Patent Protracter System of *Tailoring.* In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal. this 8th day of February, 1826. 99 ALLEN WARD, [*seal.*]

Tailoring.

SILAS TEMPLETON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public at large, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Kyles and Meenan as a Store, immediately between the Post Office and Mr. Geo. W. Brown's Store, and very convenient to all the stores in town; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business, on the shortest notice, and in a style not inferior, as regards durability and taste, to any that can be executed in this or the adjoining states. Having just received the latest fashions from Mr. Allen Ward, of the City of Philadelphia, accompanied by drafts, plates, and figures, with all the colors now in vogue represented, he feels assured he will be able to suit the taste and fancy of any gentleman. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited: those who have heretofore encouraged the subscriber, he hopes will continue their favors; and *all* who wish substantial and fashionable work done, are invited to give him a trial. 99

Salisbury, Feb. 20, 1826.

Dissolution.

THE mercantile concern heretofore existing at Wilkesborough, N. C. under the firm of B. J. Parks & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted, in any manner, to the said firm, are desired to make payment to Mr. Jefferson Mastin, who is fully authorised to receive and give discharges for same; and all persons having claims against the said firm, are requested to present them to him for payment.

WM. P. WAUGH,
JOHN FINLEY,
BENJ. J. PARKS.

Wilkesboro', Oct. 11, 1825. 4t10

Estate of Charles Biles.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of Charles Biles, dec'd. are desired to present them to the administrators, without delay, properly attested for liquidation,—or, in default of so doing, they will be barred a recovery: And all persons who yet stand indebted to said estate, will please come forward forthwith, and close their accounts, by cash or approved notes,—as the administrators are anxious to settle up the estate immediately.

SAM'L. LEMLEY, } *Adm'rs.*
ALEX. BOYD, }

March 27, 1826. *3

Great Bargain.

THE subscriber having purchased a farm in Iredell county, offers for sale the very valuable and well known tract of *Land* where he now lives, almost immediately between Mocksville and Huntsville, in the county of Rowan, called the Goodspring Grove, containing 500 acres, of which about 250 is now cleared, and in cultivation. The land is not inferior to any in the county: it produces corn, cotton, tobacco, and small grain in abundance: 50 or 60 acres, is most excellent low grounds: there is on it, a good mill-seat, an excellent dwelling house just finished, and other necessary outhouses. There will be sold, should it suit the purchaser, 300 acres more, adjoining the above, about 50 acres cleared, most excellent water on it, and equal to any land in the Forks. Both tracts are well watered. I will take, in part pay, several likely Negro Girls. Possession given next fall.

If the above property is not disposed of at private sale, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of September, 1826. Terms made to suit purchasers. It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description of the property, as those desirous of purchasing, will doubtless wish to examine the premises before closing any contract. JOHN A. CHAFFIN.

Jan. 23d, 1826. t'25

Information Wanted.

THE subscriber, a native of the county Cork, and parish of Mallow, Ireland, having arrived in the United States about seven years ago, is desirous to obtain information respecting *John Galvan*, his uncle, from the same county, who came to this country about forty years ago, and resided for several years in Cherry-Alley street, Philadelphia. Any information respecting his residence, &c. will be gratefully received, at Salisbury, or Lexington, N. C. by John Galvan, Dr. R. Moore, or Jesse Hargrave, Esqr.

April 13th, 1826. 5t'10

Estate of John P. Hodgens.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINKSTON, *adm'r.*

Nov. 21, 1825. 92

New Leather! New Fashions!!

EBENEZER DICKSON again tenders his unfeigned thanks to those who have patronized him, and begs leave to inform them and all others concerned, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a

New Supply of Leather.

and new *Lasts* and *Boot Trees*; which will enable him, by his own faithful attention to his shop, and the employment of the best of workmen besides, to make and mend every description of

BOOTS *and* SHOES,

of as good materials, in as fashionable a style, and workmanlike manner, as any in the United States. He has received a supply of first rate *Seal-Skins*; from which he will be able to make most superb light Boots and Pumps for gentlemen. He respectfully asks

New Customers to try him,
And Old ones to stick by him.

Call at the sign of the *BIG BOOT*, opposite Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 3d, 1825. 98

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE *AERONAUT,*

DESCENDED from the most renowned stock of Horses ever bred in England and America, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Rowan County, ten miles North East from Salisbury, at *twenty dollars* the season, payable by *sixteen dollars* if paid within the season; *ten dollars* (cash) the single leap; and *thirty dollars* to insure a mare to be with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed,—but no liability for accidents can be admitted.

Æronaut will be five years old next spring; is greatly improved since the last season, in size, grandeur, symmetry and elegance, being now sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, and yet so constructed as to exhibit the finest action. His constitution is not only sound, but of the most healthy, vigorous and durable cast, calculated to endure the greatest exercise without failure. He is a fine mahogany bay, the color most highly esteemed by the greatest judges on the subject, and free from all blemish or imperfection.

Æronaut was gotten by the celebrated imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; grandam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomede, out of a Medley mare, &c. Expection was the favorite horse of his day in North-Carolina, having beaten Rubicon, Molly Long-legs, &c. The celebrated horse Eclipse and Highflyer, of England, were both his great-grandsires; and the famous Horse Flying Childers, considered the fleetest horse ever known in England, or perhaps in the world, was the grandsire of Eclipse. Aeronaut will be shown at the terms of the Superor Courts in Salisbury, Statesville, and Lexington; where gentlemen disposed to view him, can decide for themselves whether he is not the finest young horse ever produced in this state. He will be found regularly at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places. His pedigree and reputation, will be further illustrated in handbills, at the commencement of the season. 99

Feb. 23, 1826. ROBERT MOORE.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE *Napoleon,*

WILL stand the ensuing season, at Mr. Thomas M'Neely's stable, in Mocksville, Rowan county, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; and at Mr. Thomas Oaks's, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, in each week, alternately; at the very reduced price of eight dollars the season; five dollars the single leap; and twelve dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed. The season will commence on the 10th of March, and continue until the 20th of July. He will be found constantly at his stands, except when taken to be shown at public places, of which due notice will be given to customers. His pedigree and reputation will be illustrated in hand-bills.

8t'10 JOHN MARCH,
March 25, 1826. M. BROWN.

A Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the plantation whereon Thos. Snody, Esq. formerly lived, in the county of Iredell, N. C. living on Elk Shoal Creek, containing something over 700 acres, of as good a quality as any, without exception, in the upper part of said county. There is on it, a good dwelling-house and Kitchen, a large new barn, with other necessary buildings. The purchaser may have a reasonable credit, by giving approved obligations for the payment. It is not deemed necessary to give any further description of the land, as the purchaser would, no doubt, wish to view it before buying. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at the post-office at Wilfong's mills, Lincoln county, N. Carolina. JOHN WILFONG, *Sen.*

Feb. 15, 1826. t'11

Valuable Town Property.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Tavern stand in the town of Salisbury.—This is one among the most eligible stands for a Public House in the place; it is central in the town, and the buildings are extensive and well adapted to the purpose; it now enjoys an extensive custom, which might be greatly extended. The subscriber's desire to enter into another line of business, induces him to sell; otherwise he would by no means part with the property. A great bargain can be had in the purchase of these premises. As the stand is well known, it is not necessary to give a minute description of it; persons wishing to purchase, will doubtless view the property before closing a bargain. Apply to the subscriber in Salisbury.

April 10, 1826. t'11 THOMAS HOLMES.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, until Thursday, the 18th of May next, (being Thursday of Rowan county court week) for the delivery in Salisbury of a quantity of Brick sufficient for a Church 50 by 38 feet, two stories high; and for putting up the walls of said Church. Should it suit persons disposed to contract, separate proposals will be received for furnishing the brick,—as also for putting up the walls, with or without furnishing lime, sand, &c. From eighty to one hundred thousand brick will be required. The construction of the walls will be superintended by a judge of such work.

MICHAEL BROWN,
THO: L. COWAN,
JOHN MURPHY,
6t9 WM. H. HORAH,

Salisbury, April 3, 1826. *Building Committee.*

NEW STORE,

IN LEXINGTON, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, in the Mercantile business, under the firm of *Brown & Hunt*, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully inform the public, that they are now opening a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they intend selling at a small profit.—Persons wishing to purchase; will please call examine prices, and judge for themselves.

MICHAEL BROWN,
March 6, 1826. ANDREW HUNT.

An interesting Book.

THE subscriber has just received from Boston, a few dozen copies of the Memoir of Catherine Brown, a Christian Indian, of the Cherokee nation; By Rufus Anderson, A. M. Assistant Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. This little volume was last year republished in London, Price 40 cents. 6t12

He has also a great variety of religious Tracts, at the rate of 10 pages for 1 cent.

Statesville, April 7, 1826. D. GOULD.

William P. Waugh,

AFTER returning thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, takes this opportunity of informing them, that he has just opened a general assortment of *GOODS*, at the stand formerly occupied by B. J. Parks & Co. which he will sell cheap for cash. Most articles of conntry produce will also be received in payment for Goods and a reasonable credit given to punctual customers.

Wilkesboro, April 13, 1826. 4t10

New Store and Tavern

IN WILKESBORO.

THE subscriber has opened a *House of Entertainment* in the town of Wilkesboro,' at the stand lately occupied by Joel Vannoy. He pledges himself that his Table, his Rooms, his Kitchen, his Bar, and his Stables, shall be as well supplied, in every article of convenience and luxury, as the locality of his situation will admit; and that his own personal attention will, at all times, be cordially at the service of his customers.

He has also opened a new and extensive assortment of GOODS, adjoining the establishment, which he will sell low for cash, produce, or on a short credit to puntual customers.

April 13, 1826. BENJ. J. PARKS.

N. B. The stage from Knoxville to Salem, stops at his house twice a week; as also the newly established line from Cheraw to Wilkesboro,' running through Charlotte and Statesville. 8t14 B. J. P.

Estate of M. Pinkston, sen.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Meshack Pinkston, sen. dec. are notified to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. The executors are desirous of closing their administration as soon as possible; therefore all persons concerned would do well to pay immediate attention to this notice.

JESSE PINKSTON, } *Ex'rs.*
MESHACK PINKSTON, }

Dec. 30, 1825. 92

North Carolina, Guilford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October term, 1825: Rebecca Clark, *vs.* James Clark; petition for *divorce.* It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, James Clarke, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Hillsborough Recorder, that he be and appear before his honor the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for Guilford county, in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, to answer or plead to this petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against him, and set down for hearing ex parte.

True Copy; THO. CALDWELL, c. s. c.
Price adv'r $4. 3mt'12

State of North Carolina, Iredell county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November term, 1825; John Stewart *vs.* the heirs at Law of William Stewart, dec'd; scire facias, to shew cause why the lands of the dec'd. should not be sold, to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Isham Dykes and his wife Martha, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, the court will proceed to judgment, as to them, exparte.

Test: R. SIMONTON, *Clk.*
Price adv. $4 3mt'08

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. term, 1825: Moses Justice *vs.* Burwell Barker; original attachment, returned levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Burwell Barker, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of February next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, *Clk.*
Price adv. $4 3mt'08

State of North Carolina, Surry county:

FEBRUARY Session, A. D. 1826. Thomas D. Kelly *vs.* Thomas W. Lester; original attachment, levied on lands, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Thomas W. Lester, resides without the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appears at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the second Monday in May next, replevy, plead to issue, final judgment will be taken against him accordingly.

Test: J. WILLIAMS, *c. c.*
Price adv. $2 6t'8

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *West & Brown*, are invited to come forward and make settlement with them, as they wish to close their books. WEST & BROWN.

Salisbury, Jan'y 12, 1826. 94